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No. 1093

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NEED TO CONTINUE DETENTE IN 1980'S STRESSED

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 10, Oct 80 signed to press 30 Sep 80 pp 3-16

[Article by O. Bykov: "In the Vanguard of the Struggle To Strengthen Peace"]

[Text] The Leninist party of communists and all Soviet people are advancing toward the 26th Congress of the CPSU in full awareness of the historical significance of their great achievements in building communism and their tireless struggle for peace, international cooperation, freedom, and independence among the world's peoples. Our country has made a truly inestimable contribution to the revolutionary renewal of the world and securing peaceful conditions for human development. In alliance with all the progressive, democratic, and liberation forces of the day socialism is the main and most effective factor in strengthening international security.

I

The process of removing war from the life of human society is a result of the whole course of world development in our age. It is the natural result of the change in the ratio of forces between the socialist world and the capitalist world. While fostering progressive changes in the world, the consolidation of the position of socialism at the same time broadens the opportunities for strengthening peace among peoples.

But the realization of these possibilities does not happen by itself. Purposeful, persistent effort is required. There must be a consistent policy relying on the support of the broadest masses of people throughout the world, cooperating in the peace-loving actions of the most diverse social and political forces considering the complexities and contradictions of contemporary international relations, and capable of combining firm resistance to aggression with a constant striving toward constructive solutions to the disputes that arise in relations between countries belonging to different social systems and having different foreign policy orientations.

The father of this policy, of the peace-loving policy of socialism, was the great Lenin. The Soviet people and the CPSU have carried high the banner of this class, but at the same time truly universal, policy through all their harsh trials.

No changes in the international situation, no tricks by the enemies of peace and progress have been able to force the Soviet Union to turn away from the principal path toward peace. Leninist strength of principle in defense of this cause that is in the fundamental interest of all peoples has produced tangible and significant results.

The past decade was marked by deep and positive changes in the world situation. Thanks above all to the energetic and multifaceted activity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, relying on the growth in the fraternal countries' economic and defensive might, a healthy political climate was created in the world in the 1970's. Implementation of the Leninist foreign policy of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses was crucial in making the transition from cold war to international detente, reducing the danger of world thermonuclear war, and creating favorable preconditions for peaceful settlement of conflicts among nations. Peaceful coexistence among countries with different social orders took root and received concrete economic and political meaning in the course of the development of detente. Promising steps were taken toward stopping the arms race and moving toward real disarmament.

At the turn of the decade, however, aggressive imperialist forces, above all the United States, began to attempt to thwart detente, stiffen resistance to the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all peace-loving democratic movements, step up the arms race, and return the world to the days of tense, hostile confrontation. The Chinese leadership, pursuing a rapprochement with the most militant circles of imperialism for the sake of its own hegemonistic objectives, played an extremely negative and provocative role.

In this international situation the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet State are showing true Leninist self-control, firmness, and principle, defending and following the policy of preserving the peace and insuring the security of the Soviet people and international security, not falling prey to provocation and at the same time resisting imperialist pretension. Soviet foreign policy is constantly aimed at consolidating the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries by every means, supporting the just struggle of the world's peoples for freedom and independence, for peaceful coexistence, restraining the arms race, preserving and furthering international detente, and achieving mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

Strengthening world peace remains the only reasonable and promising way to develop international relations in our day. The only alternative is increasing hostility and mistrust, pushing the human race to the brink of military disaster. In its decree "The International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union," the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed: "There are objective opportunities and sociopolitical forces that are capable of preventing the movement toward a new cold war, insuring normal peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, and averting the threat of world thermonuclear conflict. The way to resolve this problem is negotiations based on strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security." As the course of events shows, detente has put down deep roots in contemporary international life. It has a real chance to remain the dominant trend in world politics.

II

The 1970's were a historical turning point in the development of international relations. Relying on the strength, solidarity, and vigor of world socialism and its growing alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces, the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to overcoming the cold war and making the transition to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social orders. The seemingly deadly process of escalating danger of a general military confrontation was halted and everything possible was accomplished to insure conditions for peaceful building in our country and the fraternal countries of socialism and to assure peace and security for all peoples. A turn away from tension that threatened to explode toward detente and normal, mutually advantageous cooperation was achieved.

The radical improvement in international life was predetermined by the dynamics of the competition and struggle between the states of the opposing social systems in the world arena. Despite all the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism to use force to halt the objective process of renewing the world, the barrenness and riskiness of this line became increasingly obvious through the postwar decades as the might of world socialism and its allies steadily grew. It did not take enormous efforts to make the leaders of the capitalist countries see that a policy of negotiating disputes, not balancing on the brink of war, of peaceful cooperation instead of a hostile standoff, is not only rational, at least from the standpoint of the national interests of their own countries, but also absolutely necessary.

In this respect, the military-strategic equilibrium between the socialist world and the capitalist world that has come about is fundamentally important. It was a powerful restraint on the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and, at the same time, a realistic basis for overcoming confrontation and cutting back on the arms race while strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security.

It has been very important in normalizing the international situation that our party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by L. I. Brezhnev, have clearly laid out the basic challenges of practical activity to strengthen world peace, formulated them in a concrete foreign policy program, and worked constantly to carry them out. Overcoming the resistance of militaristic forces in the international arena, the CPSU and the Soviet State have boldly and energetically undertaken a "peace offensive" that is unprecedented in scope and concreteness.

On the road to detente it was necessary to reject the dogma of the period of rigid confrontation and to introduce new standards in international dealings to reflect the realities of the contemporary world and meet the interests of all peoples. It was necessary to overcome the inertia of the past and begin building a system of mutual relations that will not infringe on the security of either side and will strengthen general security. Following the teachings of Lenin and based on the rich experience it has gained in the struggle for peace, the Soviet Union has been persistent and flexible in pursuing its goals. It has become the pacesetter in international detente. Our paramount attention has been focused on achieving a constructive change in those spheres of mutual relations which most deeply involve the fundamental issue of war and peace.

A major change in averting a global armed clash was the positive shift that took place in Soviet-American relations at the turn of the 1960's and 1970's. The entire international climate depends largely on these relations. As the result of summit meetings the Soviet Union and the United States signed fundamental documents which laid out the principles of peaceful coexistence as the basis of relations between the two countries. In conformity with the Agreement on Avoiding Nuclear War the two parties obligated themselves to endeavor to eliminate the risk of a military conflict, particularly a nuclear one, both between themselves and between each of the parties and other states. The Agreement on Limitation of Antimissile Defense Systems, the Provisional Agreement on Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons, and other Soviet-American agreements and accords aimed at stopping the arms race were crucial in reducing the danger of war.

Particularly tangible changes for the good have taken place in Europe. On the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist states the process of insuring European security on the basis of recognition of the territorial and political realities that took shape after World War II has developed broadly. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France has developed successfully on this solid foundation. Soviet-French summit talks have become traditional. During them the positions of the two countries on a number of foreign policy issues have converged; Soviet-French communication and contacts have become active on many levels.

There has been a major change for the better in the mutual relations of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of the 1970 Treaty. Their relations have assumed a normal course, and this has been on the only possible basis: rejection of any claims to redraw the political map of Europe. The FRG has become one of the USSR's largest partners in mutually advantageous cooperation. Constant Soviet-West German meetings at the highest level have made it possible to improve mutual understanding and normalize the political climate on the European continent.

The mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the other countries of Western Europe have also developed in positive directions. This has helped bring about an atmosphere of stability and calm on the continent.

With regard to insuring international security it is hard to overstate the importance of the settlement concerning West Berlin. The agreement of the USSR, United States, England, and France reached in the fall of 1971, together with agreements and accords on a number of issues among the governments of East and West Germany and the West Berlin Senate, removed the tension.

The results of the meeting on security and cooperation in Europe were a major and lasting advance for the cause of peace. The Concluding Act signed in Helsinki in August 1975 by the leaders of 33 European states plus the United States and Canada summarized the political results of World War II and underscored the sterility and danger of policy from a position of strength and the cold war. At the same time the all-Europe meeting opened up new possibilities of solving the central problem of our day: solidifying international peace and security. The principles of international dealings agreed upon by the participants established a basis for precluding agression and all other types of force from relations among states in Europe.

The elimination of a number of centers of war has helped bolster international peace. The cessation of the war in Vietnam was especially important. The heroic liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive community of the whole world ended in the utter defeat of the American interventionists and their henchmen. The Vietnamese victory offered new horizons to all Southeast Asia, creating the prerequisites for turning this region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Many developing countries have contributed to strengthening international security. The nonalignment movement became an influential force that holds back imperialist claims in different parts of the world. The members of this movement support the creation of zones of peace, elimination of foreign military bases (military forces stationed in other than their own countries), prevention of any outside interference in the domestic affairs of nations, guaranteeing the rights of peoples to free and independent development, and establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

The atmosphere of detente made it much more difficult for the Beijing hegemonists to pursue their dangerous line of pitting some states against others and provoking armed clashes between them. The plans of the Chinese leaders for a devastating nuclear war between the main forces of socialism and capitalism, which would supposedly clear the road to world domination for them, have become more and more unrealistic.

Overall, through the combined efforts of many countries more positive changes have been made in the past decade than in any other since World War II. The danger of a world thermonuclear war has been significantly reduced. Qualitative improvements have occurred in international relations. Prospects are excellent for insuring stable peace and international security.

Recently, however, the aggressive forces of imperialism have begun a furious counteroffensive to turn back international development. The leaders of the NATO military bloc, in particular the United States, began trying to bury international detente and restore their position of strength in order to exercise their imperialist dictate.They decided to strike the main blow at the military equilibrium existing in the world and to strive for strategic advantages to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist communisty and to the detriment of the security of all peoples.

For this purpose a resolution was adopted on a three percent annual increase in the military spending of the North Atlantic bloc, a broad five-year program to build up U.S. arms was worked out, and plans were outlined for locating new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. At the height of these rushed military preparations aggressive new strategic conceptions also appeared, such as the notorious Presidential Directive No 59, envisioning war waged with weapons of mass destruction.

The rapprochement of militant Western circles, chiefly in the United States, with the Chinese leadership on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to peace was a new and dangerous phenomenon. Their cooperation is fraught with great potential for grave consequences in relation to internaional security.

An explosive situation continues in the Middle East where the Israeli expansionists, relying on U.S. support, are attempting to consolidate the fruits of agression and perpetuate the occupation of the lands they seized. The anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian conspiracy of Israel and Egypt, carried on under Washington's patronage, creates additional obstacles in the way of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and a steady increase in the defense capability of the USSR and its allies in order to prevent a disruption of the strategic balance.

Firmly opposing the aggressive claims of the United States and its accomplices, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries persist in their struggle to preserve and develop detente and to strengthen international security.

The meeting of the Political Consulting Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, held in Warsaw in May of this year, demonstrated again the positive role of socialism in world affairs and its unwavering love of peace. The declaration adopted at the meeting and its announcement of the convocation of the summit meeting contain a concrete and constructive program of steps necessary to eliminate centers of tension and trends in international development that are dangerous to all peoples.

The countries represented at Warsaw stressed that the process of detente must be spread to all regions of the world. Anywhere that political tension or a conflict situation exists, be it the Middle East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, or some other region, it is the duty of all countries, first, to do nothing that would aggravate the situation and, second, to contribute to to normalization of the situation by adopting an objective approach.

This kind of constructive approach is necessary in particular with the situation that has developed concerning Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is giving that country multifaceted aid in repelling armed attacks and flagrant intervention from outside. The purpose of the outside intervention is to suppress the Afghan revolution and create an imperialist base of operations for military agression on the southern border of the USSR. A political resolution of the situation is possible. As the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has stated, this requires a complete halt to aggression against that country and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad.

There is not and cannot be any reasonable alternative to the policy of detente. There is no country that would not benefit from a relaxation of international tension. There is no people for whom detente would not be beneficial.

III

The normalization of the international situation in the 1970's was not entirely the result of the lessened danger of war. This was also promoted to a large degree by constructive actions in the international sphere and a qualitatively new stage in economic and political cooperation by countries with different social systems.

The development of these positive processes, which are largely unique in the history of international relations, is the result of the joint activity of many countries. But the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community were the pioneers in building the foundation of a reliable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. They deserve primary credit for the adjustment of international relations to conform to the realities of the contemporary world. They did everything in their power to ultimately arrive at that mutually acceptable basis on which a carefully weighed balance of interests among the most diverse countries can be defined and maintained.

On this level the most significant and lasting concern is insuring security and the development of cooperation in Europe. The Concluding Act signed in Helsinki was not just a major milestone on the road to ridding Europe of the horrors of war. Putting the past behind them, the Helsinki accords formulate a European policy for the present day and offer broad prospects for insuring a future of peace on the continent.

On 1 August 1975 in Helsinki the top leaders of the countries participating in the all-Europe meeting put their signatures on a document that marked a turning point in the history of Europe. For the first time a common denominator had been found for the interests of the most diverse nations: socialist and capitalist, large and small, members of military-political blocs and neutrals, European and North American. A reliable system of international security was agreed upon for the first time. Standards of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries for decades into the future were adopted for the first time.

The heart of the Concluding Act is the Declaration of Principles. The participating states obligated themselves to be guided by these principles in mutual relations. These principles are expected to lay a solid foundation for averting aggression and any other forms of force in mutual relations among European countries. This means the principles of peaceful coexistence. It means the principles of sovereign equality among states and their rights of sovereignty, including the right to freely choose and develop their own political, social, economic, and cultural systems, rejection of the use of force or the threat of force, inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of states, peaceful settlement of disputes, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the equality of peoples and their right to govern their own destiny, cooperation among nations, and good-faith performance of international legal obligations.

The all-Europe meeting created the prerequisites for a significant expansion and activation of cooperation among participating states in the fields of economy, science, technology, environmental protection, and others as well as the areas of exchanges in culture, education, and information and interpersonal contacts.

The development of cooperation on an all-Europe scale while observing the laws and traditions of each country has helped consolidate mutual understanding on the continent. Implementation of the Helsinki accords enabled all the peoples of Europe to use the material and nonmaterial assets at their disposal more rationally and successfully.

Under the conditions of detente average annual trade between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe has reached roughly 60 billion dollars (in 1965 it was 8.3 billion). The mechanism of foreign economic ties continued to be refined in the 1970's. Important agreements were reached on scientific-technical and production cooperation and long-term programs were developed and adopted to carry out large-scale projects in various economic sectors. All-Europe cooperation went beyond purely commercial transactions. In recent years new, nontraditional forms of relations have appeared, including compensation agreements, industrial collaboration, and technological exchange. According to figures from the U.N. European Economic Commission, there were about 600 agreements on industrial collaboration in 1973 and there are more than 1,500 today.

Mutual trade in licenses and patents is increasing rapidly. West European firms are showing a growing interest in broader use of the advances of the socialist countries in leading areas of science and technology. It is noteworthy that the growth rate for export of Soviet licenses in recent years has been 30 percent. The buyers are companies in the United States, the FRG, France, England, and other countries. Many scientific research programs being carried out jointly by socialist and capitalist countries on the continent are of all-European importance. This applies chiefly to cooperation in the energy field, where a number of agreements on scientific-technical cooperation are already in effect. Cooperation is developing successfully in medicine, space research, environmental protection, and several fields of pure scientific research.

Growing economic cooperation carries a tangible benefit to both Eastern and Western Europe. The socialist countries accelerate the development of their national economies by purchasing machinery, equipment, and patents and li enses for the extracting sectors, chemistry and petrochemistry, pulp and paper, and light and food industry in the West. At the same time trade with the socialist countries allows the countries of Western Europe to solve their own economic problems, increase the workload of production capacities, and increase the number of jobs in industry.

Commercial links with the socialist countries have an especially marked stimulating effect given the slowdown in the capitalist economy. In the FRG alone, for example, Soviet orders give work to 350,000 persons, and overall the volume of East-West trade today makes it possible for about 2 million persons to find work at enterprises in the capitalist countries.

The West European countries gain real advantages from buying fuel and raw material, some of it on a compensation basis. Suffice it to note that Western Europe today covers 20 percent of its natural gas import requirement with Soviet gas. As a major petroleum and gas exporter, chiefly to the CEMA countries but also to Western Europe, the Soviet Union is playing an active role in solving the energy problem on the European continent.

The processing of insuring security and the development of cooperation has not only improved the political climate in Europe noticeably but also made a significant contribution to the cause of international detente. The continent,

which for many centuries was an arena of bloody warfare, began turning into a zone of stable peace, a base from which detente could spread to other regions of the world.

In recent times, however, the positive development of international affairs in Europe, and also in the world at large, has encountered serious problems. Influential circles in the United States and the other NATO countries, continuing to think in confrontation terms, are trying to raise impediments to detente in Europe. The code of rules of behavior for states developed in Helsinki has already taken on real meaning in the mutually advantageous ecoromic and political links between Eastern and Western Europe. To destroy the structure of these links as to strike a blow at the vital interests of both the socialist and the capitalist countries of the continent.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist nations are convinced that urgent steps are necessary to prevent a rebirth of the atmosphere of hostility and mistrust. The political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other peaceful ties among the nations that took part in the all-Europe meeting must not be curtailed, they must be continued and expanded. It is essential for the exchange of opinions, ideas, and reasoning on timely European and world problems to continue within the framework of political contacts and consultation. Concrete, constructuve joint efforts are required on implementation of all the principles and theses of the Concluding Act and all the Helsinki accords.

The upcoming meeting in Madrid with representatives of the states that participated in the all-Europe meeting can and must play an important role in continuation and furtherance of the process of insuring security and the development of cooperation in Europe. The current situation in Europe demands careful preparation for this meeting and creation of the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding that is essential for it to be successful. With mutual good will it will be possible not just to reinforce the accords reached in Helsinki but also to agree on new steps in each section of the Concluding Act.

The realistic point of view concerning the development of European affairs is beginning to win supporters among Western political leaders. Evidence of this is seen in the results of L. I. Brezhnev's talks with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and H. Schmidt, Federal Chancellor of the FRG. They reaffirmed their adherence to consistent implementation of the process begun by the all-European meeting, putting the principles and theses of the Concluding Act into effect, and bolstering trust in Europe. The governments of many other West European countries take a similar position, despite all the efforts of the U.S. administration and the NATO leadership to incline them to subvert detente.

Europe continues to be the stronghold of detente and an example of peaceful international cooperation for other regions of the world.

The 1970's were a time of constructive building in the international sphere. In the coming decade there is every objective opportunity to not only keep but also broaden the positive developments that have been attained through combined effort. This would benefit all humanity.

IV

One of the principal spheres of development of detente has been and remains supporting it with effective measures in the military field. It is essential to create an atmosphere of trust among nations and to lessen and overcome the tense military standoff. There must be a breakthrough in resolving the issues of limiting and halting the arms race, an advance toward real disarmament.

Through the joint efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and other states it has been possible to lay a strong foundation for working out mutually acceptable decisions that can reduce the level of the military standoff and reduce the colossal arsenals of weaponry. But militaristic forces have taken the path of spurring on the arms race; to cover their own intentions, which are hostile to the cause of peace, they have undertaken a propaganda campaign concerning supposed "dangerous disproportions" in the military field and the "increasing menace" of the Soviet Union. These falsifications are not new. Imperialist circles have always resorted to them when they needed to spur on their own military preparations.

Many respected experts recognize that that (minant feature of the global strategic situation is the equilibrium between the principal opposing forces. This balance has developed both at the highest strategic level, between the United States and the USSR, and in the region of direct contact between the forces of the Warsaw Pact nations and NATO in Europe. Soviet-American strategic parity was the basis of the SALT-I agreement and the SALT-II treaty, which reinforced the principles of equality and equal security. The approximate balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the European continent has been acknowledged by leaders in the Western countries. It should serve as the starting point for the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of arms and forces in Central Europe in conformity with the agreed-upon principle of not infringing on the security of either side.

The balance of forces that has come about in the crucial areas of the military standoff is maintained by the existence of mutually balanced material means of waging armed combat, above all nuclear missiles. An aggressor cannot avoid a devastating retaliatory blow.

The attempts of the United States and the other NATO countries to gain unilateral strategic advantages, of course, destabilizes this balance, fires up the arms race, and complicates the entire international situation. But they cannot fundamentally change the global strategic balance. If one side disrupts the balance, the other is capable, using its economic and scientific-technical potential, of nullifying the temporary and partial advantages gained by the first by building up its power. As a result the balance is restored at a higher level, at an enormous material cost and with an ultimate reduction in mutual security.

In light of these realities, the only reasonable solution that reflects the objective coincidence of interests of the parties is to maintain, not disturb, the global strategic balance. At the same time there must be mutual restraint in building up nuclear missile power and a consi tent reduction in the level

of strategic parity, always insuring the equal security of the sides. This is the principal challenge of the negotiations and agreements on limitation of strategic arms.

The balance of military forces that has taken shapen in Europe over the space of many years is inseparable from the general strategic balance. The roughly equal military might of the Warsaw Pact and NATO exists parallel with the Soviet-American strategic parity and to a large extent reinforces it. A disturbance of this parity could not help having a negative impact on the all-Europe balance of forces and, in turn, a disturbance of this balance could not help affecting the ratio of forces at the highest strategic level. Therefore, in addition to maintaining the Soviet-American strategic parity we must also preserve the established balance of forces on the European continent and move forward along the path of mutual reductions of armed forces and weaponry, taking effective steps toward military disarmament.

The harsh reality of the military standoff which confronts the USSR forces it to take the necessary steps to bolster its defense capability. But these steps have not and do not today exceed the minimum needed to insure our security and the security of our allies.

The level and orientation of the Soviet Union's military might are determined by Soviet military doctrine. An intention to threaten any other state or group of states is not and never has been held by the Soviet Union. Soviet military doctrine is profoundly defensive in nature. Its objectives are to protect our socialist achievements, the peaceful constructive labor of our people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state and of its allies. The defensive character of Soviet military doctrine is reflected in the resolutions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and fixed in law by the Constitution of the USSR.

All the practical actions of the Soviet Union in the international arena are permeated with a concern for strengthening world peace. It was on Soviet initiative that the process of limiting the most dangerous weapons, strategic weapons, was begun. The Treaty on Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons (SALT-II) signed by the USSR and the United States in June 1979 was expected to play an important role in stabilizing the international situation. It expresses a carefully weighed balance of the interests of the two largest nuclear powers and is at the same time in the interests of all the world's peoples. Its ratification and implementation would open up new opportunities for significant quantitative reductions of nuclear missiles and qualitative limitations on such weapons.

Immediately after the signing of SALT-II, however, the United States began trying to discredit it. The opponents of strategic arms limitation made ratification of the document as difficult as they could, and the J. Carter administration decided to postpone review of the treaty in the Senate indefinitely.

The Soviet Union has advanced many initiatives to set in motion a system of multinational negotiations to restrain the arms race. With the active participation

of the USSR negotiations have begun on complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons testing, banning radiological weapons, and several other questions. The Soviet Union is trying to stop the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reduce stocks of these weapons until they are completely eliminated, while at the same time bolstering international legal and political guarantees by states that nuclear energy will be used only for peaceful purposes. The USSR is insisting on speedy completion of preparations for treaties and conventions that would put an end to the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, provide for destruction of existing stockpiles, and impose a ban on the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

In order to maintain the balance of military forces in Europe, the USSR has not built up its military might in this region in recent years. Instead it and its Warsaw Pact allies have advanced a full program to strengthen peace in Europe, covering all the main aspects of military detente on the continent, reduction of nuclear and conventional arms, and steps to increase mutual trust.

Attempting to prevent another round of the arms race and reduce the number of nuclear weapons on European soil, in October 1979 the Soviet Union announced, as a good will gesture, its readiness to unilaterally reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western oblasts of the USSR on the condition that additional medium-range nuclear weapons would not be located in Western Europe. At the same time the Soviet State proposed that negotiations begin immediately on reducing these nuclear missile systems deployed in Europe.

Earlier the USSR had expressed the idea of a relative withdrawal of Soviet and American ships capable of carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union supported a plan proposed by Finland to turn Northern Europe into a non-nuclear zone.

The Warsaw Pact countries proposed that all states participating in the all-Europe meeting renounce the first-strike employment of both nuclear and conventional weapons against one another. In other words, the subject was really a non-aggression pact between the socialist states of Europe on the one hand and the European capitalist countries, the United States, and Canada on the other.

In order to stimulate a reduction in the levels of conventional arms and armed forces in Central Europe the Soviet Union, in agreement with its Warsaw Pact allies, unilaterally withdrew 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks, and various other equipment from the GDR to the USSR.

Measures to bolster mutual trust would greatly promote military detente in Europe. The USSR and its allies have called on the Western countries to agree on a procedure for notification of military maneuvers, a temporary renunciation of such maneuvers involving more than 40,000-50,000 men, and advance notice to the other side not only of military exercises but also of movements of ground forces numbering more than 20,000 men. At the same time other proposals made earlier by the socialist countries concerning notice of large air force and naval maneuvers remain in effect.

The balance of military forces and the constructive positions of the USSR and many other states created a real opportunity in the late 1970's to start moving toward military detente. This did not happen. A favorable opportunity was lost. Competition in the military sphere was raised to a new level. And the responsibility for this falls to the United States and the NATO countries.

The obstacles heaped up against a softening of the military standoff were no accident. They follow directly from the dangerous tendency that began to appear more and more clearly in the policies of the United States and other NATO countries in the late 1970's. In December 1979, as already mentioned above, the session of the NATO Council adopted a decision on production and deployment in Western European countries of a new American medium-range nuclear missile designed for strategic purposes. Beginning in 1983 plans envision deploying about 600 Tomahawk cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles in the FRG, England, and several other Western European countries.

NATO circles are trying to pass off their plans for a more rapid build-up of the bloc's military might as a process of responding to the development of Soviet medium-range weapons. This argument deliberately distorts the true situation. In reality, the Soviet Union is only renovating medium-range nuclear missiles that have been adopted for several decades. This is entirely natural. In the last 10 years, however, the number of carriers of this weapon in the European USSR has not risen by a single missile or aircraft. There has even been a decrease in their number and in the power of their nuclear warheads.

But the deployment of Tomahawks and Pershing-2's on European soil is not a process of modernization; it is adding a qualitatively new component to the nuclear equation. The deployment of new American missiles in addition to existing forward-based U.S. weapons and corresponding weapons of Great Britain and France that are capable of reaching the USSR leads to a significant alteration and destabilization of the strategic situation in Europe, and elsewhere.

Thus, at the start of the 1980's the world situation has become more complicated, through the fault of the imperialists. But for this very reason military detente has become especially urgent. The arms race will not slow down, let alone stop, by itself. Vigorous and escalating efforts by all who value peace and firm resistance to the enemies of detente are needed. The worldwide threat of a nuclear disaster makes it necessary to mobilize all our forces to stop the deadly stockpiling of lethal weapons and to normalize the international atmosphere.

The main line of Soviet policy has been and remains the consistent struggle for military detente and limiting the arms race. The USSR and its allies have advanced a whole series of initiatives to set in motion a system of multinational negotiations to restrain the arms race. The Warsaw Pact states are proposing a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The conference can be an important milestone in strengthening the foundations of European and world peace.

In view of the close, organic intertwining of all aspects of the all-European process of insuring security and developing cooperation, it would be wise to carry out necessary consultation in advance so that the Madrid meeting of

representatives of the states that participated in the all-Europe meeting on security and cooperation can make practical decisions on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and can adopt an agenda for its first phase, concentrating efforts chiefly on working out broader measures to bolster mutual trust, and then move on to the issues of a real reduction in conventional and nuclear weapons. At the same time the socialist nations have expressed their willingness to study carefully any other proposals concerning the procedures and subjects of such a conference.

Effective steps to build trust and limit armed forces and weapons must be combined with political and treaty measures to reduce the danger of an outbreak of war and bolster the guarantees of security for the countries involved. This is the orientation of the proposal by the USSR and its allies that all the countries who participated in the all-Europe meeting conclude a treaty agreeing not to use either conventional or nuclear weapons first against any other state.

The Warsaw Pact countries are also calling for consolidation of the political and legal foundations of strict European compliance with the principle of not using or threatening to use force and for adoption of special measures to strengthen the guarantees given to non-nuclear nations in Europe. These steps could provide that the nuclear powers would never use nuclear weapons against those European countries, regardless of their participation in military alliances or nonalignment, which do not possess such weapons or have foreign nuclear weapons in their territory. These states also have a right to receive a guarantee that, in conformity with the principle of not using force or the threat of force, no other weapons will be used against them either.

The issue of reaching agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles is especially urgent. It would be best to begin negotiations on this issue on the basis proposed by the Soviet Union in the fall of 1979. This, of course, would require re-establishing the situation that existed before adoption of the December decision of the NATO Council. Thus, it would avert another dangerous intensification of the nuclear arms race in Europe and offer a possibility of maintaining the balance of military forces in Europe at a lower level.

At the same time, considering the NATO position and guided by the broad interests of peace and security the Soviet Union has proposed beginning discussion of the issue of medium-range nuclear missile together with the issue of American forward-based nuclear weapons. It is recognized here that possible accords on these issues can be realized in practice only after the SALT-II treaty goes into effect

We cannot tolerate the fact that the Vienna talks on reducing arms and armed forces in Central Europe are being artificially dragged out. The socialist countries taking part in these negotiations have made a number of compromise proposals in the interests of merging positions. But the delegations from the NATO countries are not only preventing any progress; they have recently begun retreating from agreements reached earlier.

There is a critical need today for immediate steps to benefit the entire European situation. One such measure could be the step proposed in May 1980 by the Warsaw Pact nations: as a joint act of good will, agree that from a

certain agreed-upon date no state or group of states in Europe will increase the size of its armed forces in a region defined by the Concluding Act of the all-Europe meeting. This would be a tangible factor in strengthening stability and trust in Europe and would make it much easier to move toward military detente.

It is perfectly obvious that military detente cannot be limited to Central Europe alone. The time has come to begin serious work on steps toward military detente in other parts of the continent and in the Mediterranean region.

Europe is a region where military detente is feasible. But European security cannot be reliable until there is a breakthrough on the issues of limiting and halting the arms race, not just in Europe but worldwide. Peace in Europe could only be considered finally established if detente were spread to all other regions of the globe.

That is why the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries came forward with an important initiative in May 1980. They proposed that a summit meeting of state leaders from all regions of the world be held in the near future. The focus of attention for participants at the meeting should be the problem that agitates the peoples of Europe and all humanity, the problem of eliminating centers of tension and preventing war. Special attention must be concentrated on the issues of European security and preserving the peace in Europe.

Progress toward military detente demands a general normalization of the political atmosphere and a cessation of dangerous militaristic trends in the policies of the United States and the other imperialist nations. On the other hand, political detente itself needs to be stimulated and reinforced by steps to lessen the military standoff. Any serious step leading toward military detente would have a favorable influence on the state of political relations. The close interdependence and complementary nature of the political and military aspects of detente in the current situation are more important than ever before.

* * *

The wisdom and will of the world's peoples are mighty factors in world development today. The move away from the cold war toward peaceful cooperation was possible, ultimately, because it corresponded to the hopes of a large majority of the human race. Slipping back toward the dark times of confrontation is at cross purposes with these hopes. World public opinion and the broad masses of ordinary people are resolved to prevent the destruction of everything good that has been accomplished at the cost of such effort during the past decade.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is clear and principled. Overcoming the resistance of aggressive, militaristic forces, it consistently and persistently continues its struggle for stable peace, detente, and limiting the arms race.

As L. I. Brezhnev has stated: "We pit against the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and a feverish arms race our doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth. We are loyal to the Program of Peace advanced by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party. In the 1980's, therefore, as in the 1970's also, we stand for strengthening detente, not destroying it. We stand for reducing arms,

not building them up. We stand for rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples, not for unnatural alienation and hostility."

The entire course of world development makes detente and international cooperation feasible. No matter how the enemies of peace may complicate the situation, they cannot turn history back. The positive changes have put down deep roots. Relying on them, we can and must blaze the trail to stable peace and reliable security for the world's peoples.

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IMMIGRANT'S BOOK CRITICIZES LIFE IN UNITED STATES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, 10 Sep 80 p 14

[Review by Leonid Pochivalov of the book "Eto ya--Edichka" by Eduard Limonov: "Man at the Bottom--One Who Has Abandoned the Homeland Writes About Himself"]

[Text] The last page has been read and the book is closed. On the backside of its cover is a picture of the author. Black hair, long as a woman's, a swarthy, bony face with a flabby chin, guarded eyes behind old fashioned glasses with metal frames.... Eduard Limonov, or Edichka, as he refers to himself with irony and belittlement. The title of the book: "Eto ya--Edichka" [This Is I--Edichka].

As I peer at the author's picture I recall New York and Madison Avenue, where Edichka lives. I walked along the street more than once. The hotel in which I lived was not far from there. There was a terrible heat wave in New York that year, the asphalt on the streets melted and Madison Avenue, squeezed into a fissure between high rise buildings, packed with vehicles and people, deafened by the rattling and grinding of metal, the squealing of tires and the din of the crowd, and polluted with gas vapors and the fumes of the city, seemed to me like the road to hell.

And Edichka is there somewhere right now.... Absolutely alone in the enormous, alien and hostile city, in a climate of mutual hostility and misunderstanding. I have heard that New York is engulfed in a terrible heat wave again this year. What is Edichka doing right now? Is he lounging about office reception rooms in search of a job? Is he sleeping on a bench in Central Park, stupefied by the heat and cheap wine? Or is he gulping soup made of sauerkraut in a cramped, cage-like little room? Until recently Eduard Limonov was a Soviet citizen, living in Moscow, where he had a family and friends.... Now, he has no homeland, no family and no home....

I knew absolutely nothing about Eduard Limonov until I came across this book. He writes that when he lived in Moscow he made his living as a tailor, but he considered poetry to be his main calling. I inquired at the USSR Writers' Union whether the people there knew Limonov as a poet. They had never heard of him! His name was recalled in the office of one literary monthly: Yes, there was such a person. He had brought in poetry. They had not published it, for it did not meet literary requirements. It was pretentious and vulgar. The writer tried to pass off vulgarity as originality. "This is the way I am!" he said. "This is my nature, my talent. I cannot be like others."

Those who met him recall that an inflated "I" always came out in Limonov. He felt that Soviet reality was preventing his "creative nature" from developing. He considered himself a great Russian poet, not understood in the homeland. He was hostile toward the ways of the homeland. He would turn the knob of a transistor radio, listen intently to the "voices" and perk up....

"In 1974 I was forced to leave Russia," he says in the foreword to his book. Forced to leave! And here it is, the America he longed for! Limonov expected roses and applause from America....

...Slightly more than five years has passed. The book lying before me sums up those years. It was published in New York by Index Publishers. It is a strange book, unexpected, I would say, in the flow of American anti-Soviet literature, especially that published in the Russian language. Why was it permitted to be published? Hardly because of compassion for the author. Probably for the sensation. A book "with a little spice" will sell. People will pay for it. He was dissatisfied with Soviet Russia, and now he is against America! Something original! The sensation will bring in money. See how this Russian opens up his soul--down to the last fold! The average person loves to savor the pain of others. In addition, the author describes in detail and with provocative frankness especially intimate scenes from his own life and that of his acquaintances. Also a real find for the average person! Perhaps there were other reasons for publishing the book. We will not speculate. The important thing is what the book is about.

It is about hopelessness, about failure to fit in, about the total loss of the most important thing in life--one's own individuality. Edichka was not satisfied with the homeland. He came to America, full of bright hopes, suddenly to find out that no one needed him America. They did not need his thoughts, his verses or even his worker's hands--there is an excess of these in America.

At the very beginning of his life in America, Limonov began to see many things in this nation in a different light from what he had imagined previously. One of his first conclusions was that "this civilization has perverted everything." Where could he go with his doubts? In the America of Carter today the demand is for anti-Soviets. Rebellious and especially, critically minded, people are not needed. There, in America, egoism is the norm, the mode of interaction with surrounding reality. Morality there is based on the desire "to make money." Edichka does not know how to make money, however. "It is doubtful that I will be able to demonstrate my work," he writes. He is depressed by the "contagion of money," the "disease of money," the "contagion of buying and selling"--he was exposed to all this in enormous "metal America." And he was confused by it all.

His recent bright hopes fell apart. There were neither roses nor applause! There was poverty. His failures drove him to the point that he was forced to ask for "welfare"--aid for the poor, which, he writes, "took me to the bottom of life and made me a man without rights, a man disdained." He does not live: He only exists. "Nothing good has yet come of my escape to this foreign country." I read these words on the very first pages of the book.

We do not intend to quote from the book in great detail, if only because almost every paragraph contains absolutely unprintable language--mostly referring to the United States, Israel and the entire "free world." Even individual admissions by the author, however, are enough to make one feel the full extent of the loathsome conditions surrounding him.

...On the sixteenth floor, the very top floor of the Winslow, an old and dirty hotel, which, as though through a misunderstanding ended up on reputable Madison Avenue, in a room four paces long and three paces wide, lives a 30-year-old man, an immigrant from the Soviet Union. He sits on the balcony, looking down into the fume-filled trough of the street, eating soup made of sauerkraut--his daily diet--and scorching beneath the dusty rays of the New York sun. He has nowhere to go. There is no work. He can take comfort at least in the fact that he has found a shelter. Not long ago he was wandering about New York with bleeding feet in worn out shoes, sleeping each night in a new place, sometimes on the street. Someone, a misfit like him, had taken him in out of compassion. Limonov became a resident of the tumbledown Winslow, where, he writes, "even we people from Russia are treated as the blacks were once treated, before the abolition of slavery." Our linen is changed far less often than that of the Americans. We get the oldest sheets, and each of us cleans his own toilet. "In short, we are the very lowest kind of people."

This is the beginning of a fairly confused piece of writing, referred to for some reason in the foreword as a novel. It is clear from the foreword that the work is autobiographical, that the events described therein are authentic. Actually, there are no special events in it. Edichka, the hero of the novel, came to America and his wife Lena, who came with him, immediately left him. Furthermore, the author makes it clear that it was she who talked him into leaving the homeland. Lena also considered herself a poetess. Unlike her deserted husband, however, she did not look at life from poetic heights. "Falling greedily" upon America, Lena decided to make it the easy way. She accepted without hesitation the mercenary laws of her new world. Her poetry was also of no interest to anyone, but the body of a cute Russian girl proved to be "marketable." A demand immediately developed for the body on the part of "gray-haired American gentlemen." The demand did not last long, and the former young Muscovite from Frunzenskaya naberezhnaya, who wrote poetry about love, became a dope addict, morally corrupted and needed by no one. She was needed only by Limonov. Lena had unconcealed contempt for her former husband, however--a "failure"!

Ever-present thoughts of his absent wife, his humiliated pride, the jealousy eating away at his heart, his helplessness and the anguish of loneliness once brought him to attempt suicide, and they create the mood for the entire novel. Edichka lives for a hopeless dream: His good-for-nothing wife will suddenly return to him after all, to the only one who is waiting for her. This will bring him back from lost. Lena does not return, however. Even had she returned, there was no way to save Edichka. No way, because this world is not for Limonov, not for people like him, who have abandoned their homeland and suddenly find themselves rejected in an alien society.

Edichka soon understood that he had quite simply been duped. Speaking from the pages of his book to the powers that be in America, he flings his accusation at them: "Why did you bring me here, lure me here from Russia"? He places the primary blame for his flight upon American propaganda, which subverts and corrupts minds and souls. Limonov and his comrade, who also left the homeland, write an "Open Letter to Academician Sakharov" and ask the NEW YORK TIMES to publish it. The publishers of the TIMES would not even listen to them. They only managed to have the letter--reworded--published in London. In the letter the authors demanded of Sakharov: "Stop inciting the Soviet intelligentsia, who know nothing about the Western world, to emigrate, and thereby destroying them"!

Driven to desperation and demoralized by what he saw and learned in the United States, he wrote an article entitled "Disillusionment," which a small emigre newspaper, RUSSKOYE DELO, where Limonov had found a job as a proofreader, dared to publish--again, in a chase for sensation and profits. "The Western world has not justified the hopes placed upon it by Jews and non-Jews leaving Russia," he wrote in the article. Limonov states that in editorial circles the article caused irritation, even hostility, on the part of those in authority. As a result, the editor found himself in a great deal of trouble, and Limonov earned the reputation of a "leftist" and was banned from the editorial office.

Edichka is in no way a "leftist"--his head is full of political confusion. The only thing approaching reality are his opinions on life in America: He sees it as it actually is. He has experienced it himself. He is unable to find a common language with America.

Feeling his old compulsion to write, he makes an attempt at journalism. He soon learns, however, that in America it is "forbidden to write critical articles about the Western world." Limonov tries many different jobs in his attempts to earn his daily bread: stonemason, laborer, assistant waiter, truck driver.... He is oppressed by the knowledge that he is of no use to anyone.. "I hate the civilization which gave birth to the monstrosities of indifference!" Edichka exclaims in one of his moments of despair. "I have tried everything to save myself." He seeks oblivion in absolute drunkenness, in the company of extremists and leftists, and in questionable street acquaintances--anything to keep his trampled ego from suffering even greater humiliation. He writes the following about himself: "A downtrodden creature, utterly downtrodden and exhausted." "With my festering hand wrapped in a dirty coat found in some trash, I wandered around in New York's February weather, picking out scraps of food from garbage cans."

And this is Edichka, Eduard Limonov. Frankly speaking, one feels no pity or compassion for him. He calls himself "scum" and gives the reader precisely this opinion of himself. He does this deliberately. Perhaps he regards this defiant novel also as a means of making himself known in at least some way. Every possible means is employed for this purpose in America. See how ugly I am? You don't like me? But you lured me here yourself. So just suffer! And although there is an abundance of pretentiousness and eccentric posturing in the book, it still tells the story of a most ordinary failure. He achieved nothing in the homeland; he dashed off to America, only to find himself ill-suited for life there as well. It would not be worth dwelling in such detail on the outpourings of a fallen man, if his book dealt with only two emigre-failures: Edichka and Lenochka. In fact,

however, the book also describes numerous other individuals with a fate similar to that of the author. This is not a story about a tragic love, as certain critics in America have written. It is about a tragic life. About misfits. About people who have cut themselves off from the homeland at various times.

"Russians cannot be complete people without the homeland," writes Limonov. He creates a series of portraits of former Soviet citizens, with whom life has brought him into contact in New York. All these people of various ages, occupations and nationalities are somehow alike. "Torn away from their homes and their accustomed environment, without normal jobs and sunk to the bottom of life, the people are pathetic." "One can recognize them from the back, from a sort of depression and melancholy suggested by their whole being. Depression is their most salient feature," the author of the novel writes.

"You see, I gave myself over to ambition there. I had too high an opinion of myself. Then I came here and discovered that I was not good for anything," the author is told by one of the residents at the Winslow hotel. He manages to eat by washing dishes in different places. He is ready to drown his sadness in alcohol but he finds that "drinking is no good here.. You drink—it only deadens the pain. Then it is even worse"! Another resident of the same hotel is a pathetic old man with a wrinkled face. He once wrote stories about the sea and was published in VOKRUG SVETA and in other Soviet magazines. His wife remained in the homeland, and he longs for her. "Whatever brought me here?" he complains to Limonov. "I am incapable of learning the language. My life is very bad."

I recall a fairly descriptive little scene from the novel. The author and two friends go to Long Beach to bathe and relax. They talk about life and, as those who have left Russia tend to do, invariably return in their conversation to the question of what exactly has split their lives into two, now incompatible parts. They criticize many things in America: Many things here "are not the same as back home."

After they have bathed the group steps out to visit some dishwashers they know--also former Soviet citizens. One of them was once a violinist. He is saving money to go to the FRG, thinking that things will perhaps go well for him there. They sit down at the table, and a bottle is produced. "The celebration of a dishwasher, a welder, an unemployed man and a welfare recipient!" the author says with bitter irony. "Had this been a few years ago, in the USSR, it would have been a poet, a musician, an athlete...." "The dishwasher's friend, an old Ukrainian, makes his appearance as though an eloquent demonstration of what the future holds for us." He earns less than the others for the same work, because he is old and meek, and the "boss drubs him any way he likes."

One meets new misfits on almost every page of the book. Aleksandr Zelenskiy, tormented by debts, lives in New York--"seedy Zelenskiy, his shoes down at the heels, is a graduate of the Institute of International Relations in Moscow." Eduard Brutt lives on welfare: He was a cameraman in the USSR. Candidate of Sciences Yevgeniy Knikich, a Leningrader, found himself without work here. A trained language and literature specialist, he considers himself a serious scholar. "A serious scholar, a specialist on Gogol' and Dostoyevskiy and a teacher of

esthetics, no one needs his profession here in America," Limonov writes. "Here they need serious dishwashers, those who will perform manual labor without thinking about literature. Literature here has its own mafia; art has its own mafia; every kind of business has its own mafia."

Among Limonov's former countrymen, whom he sees in New York, are many people of Jewish nationality. Some of Limonov's friends, "who have gone to Israel, thought that in Israel they would find an opportunity to apply their minds, their talents and their ideas, believing that Israel was their country. Nothing of the sort! It is not their country. Israel does not need their ideas, their talent or their ability to think. No, it has no need for these. Israel needs soldiers." This is the conclusion drawn by Limonov, after hearing what happened to those who gave in to Zionist propaganda and left the land with which the lives of more than one generation of their ancestors had been linked. A certain Semen, a "former Muscovite"--a man of action, an enterprising individual, who, unlike the others, has succeeded in the foreign land--invites Limonov to a restaurant, where he "requests the band to play 'Polyushko-pole' and I watch him cry and see the tears fall into his vodka glass." "We laughed at the concept 'homeland,'" Semen says. "But here I sit as they play this song, and my heart aches. Damn it, I am not a Jew--I am a Russian." Limonov tells us what happened to Semen. He drank a great deal to drown his homesickness and was killed in an automobile accident.

Once, while working as a loader for a moving company with other down-and-outs just like himself, Limonov meets another of his compatriots. They were hauling furniture for the "intellectual with a silvery beard." He had been a scriptwriter for films in the USSR, but was now working on the editorial staff of Radio Liberty. "A sordid organization," loader Limonov thought as he viewed the cases bearing the labels of the subversive radio station, which is financed by the CIA. The destitute loader's hatred for the "prosperous" traitor grew with each passing minute. "A prostitute !--I called the silvery-haired man in my mind. The prostitute breathed heavily as he himself helped move the cases, saving time and money. He was apparently not paid very well at Radio Liberty. Or maybe he was just stingy. 'How much is the homeland worth now'?--I wanted to ask him."

The welfare center in New York is on 14th Street. The despair, the humiliation and the misfit condition of those who find themselves at the bottom of the heap in New York are personified by the line which forms in the early morning in front of the building where charity is officially doled out to the indigent. Hunched up from the early-morning cold, the hero of the novel took his place in the line. "They do not pay much attention to their appearance, these fellows," he writes about those standing in line. "Bristly beards covered the faces of some; some of them are dressed in shapeless coveralls, some in rags worn by others; many of them are hungover and some of them are already drunk again.... People on their way to work try to avoid our line: Our people glance at them gloomily with defiance in their eyes."

Our hero stands for six hours in a line for the assistance on which his impoverished lot depends. Now he is back home, in his little cage on the top floor, the hot floor. He sits on the balcony holding an old copy of an illustrated magazine fished out of a trash barrel somewhere on the street. On the cover is an advertisement in

color: A man and a woman--young, well-fed and shapely--have seated themselves on the edge of a swimming pool filled with clear, blue water, and in their hands they hold gobleta of iced Campari, which is so nice for sipping on a hot day. For Edichka they are creatures from another world. Edichka has never been in a swimming pool....

...A man alone. He realizes that there is no hope for the future. There will be no home, no family, no children--and there is no point in dreaming about these things. Somewhere on the other side of the globe live his parents--in a white cottage on a little Ukrainian side-street filled with greenery. Cherry trees blossom each year outside the cottage windows. His mother writes that she has made her son's favorite apricot jam but there is no one to eat it. "I have no other relatives, Edichka. None. My uncles and my grandfathers died in the war--at the Leningrads and the Pskovs They died for the people. For Russia...."

What will the author's life be like tomorrow? The day after tomorrow? In a year? "I do not know what lies ahead," the author says in the last few lines of his novel. Tears of emotion form in his eyes, and from his balcony he can no longer see Madison Avenue, which has vanished somewhere into the netherworld. Wiping away the tears with his fist, he angrily curses the oppressive New York buildings which rise up around him like giant tombstones, as though they personify everything about his desperate condition.

And so ends the book--the dismal confession of a lost soul, a man who has lost his homeland forever.

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BSSR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES PLAY INCREASED ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by V. Markerich, "Shoulder of Strength"]

[Text] Several years ago at the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian SSR only one laboratory, that of molecular spectrum analysis headed by R.G. Zhbankov, effectively took the lead in competition on behalf of economic efficiency and the implementation of plans for the national economy. It was necessary for the party bureau and for management to do much work in order to do away with this disproportion. Today the collectives of many laboratories have active members that make a vital contribution to practical work.

A conversation took place regarding the role of party organizations in the encouragement of socialist competition on behalf of an appropriate welcome for the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the party. The participants: candidate of physical and mathematical sciences L. Ya. Min'ko, secretary of the party organization of the Institute of Physics of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences; candidate of biological sciences K. R. Yeliseyeva, deputy secretary of the party organization of the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences; and candidate of technical sciences M.G. Raganskiy, deputy secretary of the party organization of the Institute of Nuclear Energy of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences.

K.R. Yeliseyeva: The supplementary obligations adopted by the collective of the institute in honor of the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the party are for us today a militant program of action. The communists have done much to make this program intensive and concrete. Understandably, this program has become a logical extension of those work projects in which we have been engaged in recent times.

Original methods of selection have been developed which are widely employed in the country. Thanks to these methods the institute's laboratory of experimental polyploidy has produced a new variety of sugar beet, "the Belorussian Polyhybrid-31." It produces a good yield and has an increased sugar content. This new variety has already been assigned for cultivation in the Brestkaya oblast. Currently we are conducting intensive work (and this has been reflected in the supplementary obligations) in an effort to broaden its utilization.

Today the highest yielding grain crop is tritikale. This is a hybrid of rye and wheat. A new strain of spring tritikale developed in our laboratory of heterosis

produces from eighty to ninety centners of grain per hectare on irrigated land. In our written obligations this strain is recorded as ready to be turned over for testing by the government. This goal can be considered as already accomplished. Additionally, a radial mutant of spring wheat, "the radial," as well as a variety of winter wheat, "partizanka," has been turned over for such testing. These were also developed in our institute on the basis of new methodological techniques.

G.M. Raganskiy: In accordance with our pre-Congress obligations, we have already carried out the reconstruction of a gamma installation in order to increase its capacity, and by the day the forum of the communists of the country opens we shall have it converted to production that exceeds the plan. Prior to that date we intend to finish a whole series of work projects, many of which in fact overfulfill the plan. In particular, a series of experiments on the physics of the fast-breeder reactor wil be completed and complicated equipment will be created.

We plan to do much regarding the fulfillment of work plans dealing with atomic electric stations having fast-breeder reactors, a new cooling system, and a new working fluid--nitryn.

The party bureau through the committee for control of the activity of management is now unfalteringly reviewing those work projects that should be completed soon.

L. Ya. Min'ko: There was a time in our institute when only special laboratories successfully combined fundamental research with investigation in applied science. What helped in the solution of this complicated problem? I believe that to a high degree this was due to the initiative of the party bureau as to the necessity of having each laboratory draw up its own plan of work for the entire tenth five-year plan. Such laboratory "five-year plans" were discussed in an all-encompassing and interesting manner at meetings with employees of various branches. The party bureau kept the execution of the plans under review. Strict emphasis on practical problems paid off for us. We estimate that during the tenth five-year plan savings due to the implementation of our proposals will reach 25 to 30 million rubles. Now we are going to assess the results of the laboratory "five-year plans." Every day it can be said that this form of work has justified itself completely. Immediately after the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the party we shall begin to work out plans for laboratories for the future five-year plan.

More rapid and broad application of the results of our research is fostered by the fact that the party organization along with the management of the institute shows concern for new forms of cooperation between scholars and workers in industry. Specifically in our institute not long ago an interdepartmental constructive unit was established which has as its objective making available to industry everything valuable that has been developed at the intitute. We were able to liquidate departmental barriers and today the schedules for the implementation of work plans have quickened considerably.

The party organization has paid and pays much attention to raising the level of research. Whereas earlier there were rather few inventions in the institute, today its scientists receive from 80 to 85 patents each year. Many of them go to heads of departments, such as V.V. Valyavka, V.A. Mostovnikov, I.A. Morozov, A.S. Rubanov, and A.H. Rubinov. The majority of these inventors are communists.

At present the institute in effect has gone over to a special-purpose program method of planning work. Programs, as is known, facilitate a more rapid practical application of a scientific idea. And in the future in the institute there will be no financing of work projects that are not included in these programs.

K.R. Yeliseyeva: The experience of the Institute of Physics is very interesting. At the present time our party organization also focuses its attention on questions of implementation. As is known, organizations in the Academy engaged in biological pursuits are considerably retarded in this regard. At party meetings and at sessions of the party bureau we bring to the fore problems concerning the practical application of research. Not long ago a committee for control of management activity was established which addresses itself specifically to problems involving the implementation of work plans.

G.M. Raganskiy: We are now doing away with one of the "weak spots" in our work--the correction of plans. Formerly this had been a rather widespread phenomenon. Today every such occurrence is obligatorily examined at laboratory party meetings, its causes and those guilty are clarified, and measures for assistance are delineated. A self-critical approach to what has been achieved is an effective device, a good shoulder of strength, in order to fulfill and to overfulfill that which has been programmed, to greet appropriately the party congress and to confidently begin the forthcoming five-year plan.

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CSO: 1800

SOUTH TAJIK INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX DEVELOPED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 20, Oct 80 pp 9 - 14

/Article by R. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers: "The Virgin Soil of an Ancient Land"/

/Text/ Millions of Soviet people, as they near the 26th CPSU Congress, are contemplating the path they have taken and are taking a business-like look at their successes in accomplishing the plans for the building of communism and the assignments for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The workers of Tajikistan have much to be proud of. Among the victories of the Soviet people in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the full implementation of the Nurekskaya GES occupies an important place. The hydroelectric power station is figuratively called the heart of the South Tajik territorial-production complex, which was created in accordance with decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. This complex opens new horizons for the further growth of the economic and defense power of the Soviet Union and for the development of the production forces of the union republics.

Governed by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism concerning the building of communism and the Leninist principles of managing a socialist economy in order to more fully use the potentials of different regional areas of the Soviet Union, the Party has decided to organize territorial-production complexes. This policy makes it possible to assimilate the riches of the eastern regions of the USSR at a faster rate. The industry of Soviet Tajikistan is also developing rapidly, particularly those sectors which determine scientific-technical progress in the national economy - electric power, non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building and metal working.

The workers of Tajikistan have seen in these achievements yet another manifestation of the wise Leninist national policy of the CPSU, which has made it possible for them to overcome their technical-economic backwardness. Within the unified family of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Tajik SSR is today successfully solving complex, large scale tasks in the building of communism.

Southern Tajikistan, where the formation of the territorial-production complex is now underway, occupies more than 37 percent of the republic's territory. Sixty-five percent of its population lives here and two thirds of its national income is produced here. The comprehensive development of our ancient land is based primarily upon the extensive use of the rich supplies of hydropower resources. In L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, he said that the fuel and energy problem is the most serious impediment to the development of the Soviet economy. Tajikistan has an important role in solving this problem. Tajikistan's supplies of hydropower resources account for 10 percent of the total available in the USSR and 70 percent of the total available in Central Asia. This makes it possible to obtain a large amount of inexpensive electric power. On the Vakhsh and Pyandzh rivers alone it is possible to build a cascade of hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 26 million kilowatts and an annual production of electric power of nearly 116 billion kilowatt-hours.

The creation of the South Tajik complex was brought about by the availability in the republic of large supplies of valuable minerals. At present nearly 100 deposits of useful minerals have been found in this area, many of which are now being mined.

In addition, Southern Tajikistan has long been a region of intensive agriculture. Concentrated here are almost 60 percent of the republic's arable land, including a significant portion of the cotton fields, orchards and vineyards, croplands for vegetables, melons and gourds, grain, citrus fruit, essential oil and other crops. This area provides more than 30 percent of the Soviet Union's most valuable fine-fibrous varieties of cotton plants. The formation of the complex has created new favorable opportunities for further improving agriculture, particularly for assimilating land long barren through the extensive development of machine irrigation.

Of course, particular attention must be given to the Nurekskaya GES. It has been the most important and largest project in the South Tajik territorial-production complex. This hydroelectric power station, the most powerful in Central Asia, and the new socialist city of Nurek, which was raised on the shore of the turbulent Vakhsh River, were built by the entire nation.

Here are some interesting facts: 52 scientific-research and planning institutes participated in the solution of theoretical questions and compiling the planning documentation for the construction of the GES. Construction materials, machinery, power and other equipment were supplied to the complex by nearly 300 Soviet enterprises, including organizations in Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Minsk, Donetsk, Zaporozh'e, Sverdlovsk, Cherepovets, Chelyabinsk and Kuznetsk.

The Nurekskaya GES is truly the child of the scientific-technical revolution. In many respects it was and still is unique in the annals of Soviet and worldwide hydroelectric power station building. It is enough to say that the dam of the GES was raised to the 300 meter mark.

The hydroelectric power station's equipment is also unique. For the first time in the world they used spherical flood gates, which were manufactured in Khar'kov, capable of withstanding the pressure of 300 meters of water. The generator with a water cooled rotor, which was installed on the final, ninth unit of the station, can be called the prototype of a new generation of machinery. The generator came from Sverdlovsk.

Here is another fact: the Nurekskaya GES has become a sort of testing ground. Many original engineering solutions are carefully checked here, which later are incorporated in the plans for new power giants.

Of the city of Nurek people say that from this time forward it will stand as a monument to international friendship. Representatives of more than 40 Soviet nationalities and peoples came together here. The strong international family of Soviet people which evolved in the construction of the Nurekskaya GES worked together smoothly and in friendship. The construction site was at once an excellent training combine, which forged cadres of hydroelectric power station builders. Many of these specialists later worked on hydrotechnical projects in Siberia, the Ukraine, in Leningrad and in the mountainous canyons of Rogun.

The role of Nurek and the other projects being built in the Southern Tajik territorial-production complex is especially important in the training of skilled workers, experienced enginners and technicians. Thousands of former peasants - residents of mountain kishlaks - learned complex professions such as tunnelers, machine operators and installers; many became managers of brigades and sectors, talented production organizers and active public workers. For example, the former kolkhoz worker Nisor Negmatov, who for the first time in his life saw an excavator at the construction site, became a student of the experienced machine operator Viktor Fadeyev and soon became a master of the powerful modern construction equipment. Now N. Negmatov has his own students.

A remarkable master of his field is the brigade leader of an excavator crew and member of the Tajik Presidium of the Supremem Soviet, Fayzullo Ashuraliyev. He became a communist at the construction site. A man of inquisitiveness and high awareness of his duty, he is a man of principle and a sensitive and responsive comrade. F. Ashuraliyev has been elected several times to be a member of the office of the Central Committee of the Tajik Leninist Communist Youth League; he represented the Nurek builders at the 25th CPSU Congress.

There are quite a few war veterans among those who built the Nurekskaya GES and other projects. Pavel Andreyevich Sherukhin was at the front from the first day of the war. He commanded a sapper platoon and has never forgotten how he was forced to blow up bridges. The war robbed him of some of his health; he was discharged as an invalid. But, as if quenching his thirst for creativity which had grown acute during the years he had been forced to destroy, Pavel Andreyevich became a builder. A reserve lieutenant colonel, a communist since 1945, holder

of the Order of the Fatherland War Second Class, the Red Star and many other combat medals, P. Sherukhin has worked for more than 10 years in the administration for the production-technical procurement for the Nurekskaya GES - at first as a foreman and then as a senior engineer. The communists of the administration have repeatedly chosen Pavel Andreyevich to be the secretary of the Party organization.

Their labor deeds in peacetime are multiplied by their actions in combat. Among those deserving of recognition are Sergey Stepanovich Tarayev, carpenter and holder of the Order of Slava; Sami Safarov, participant in the liberation of Warsaw and the storming of Berlin, now a brigade leader; Vladimir Yelizarovich Sarafanov, tower crane operator; and Gazi Akhmedzhanov, concrete worker; and many others.

Nearly 4,000 communists and a large number of Komsomol members are now working on projects for the Southern Tajik territorial-production complex. It is interesting to note that the average age of the builders of the Nurekskaya GES was 27; at the aluminum plant the average age is 30. All projects of the Southern Tajik complex have been called Komsomol youth projects. A large number of people came here on Komsomol travel vouchers after serving in the army. They are attracted not only by the romance of the area, but primarily out of a feeling of Soviet patriotism and a strong desire to be on the forward frontiers of the struggle to accomplish the historical plans of the Party and to actively participate in the use of the most modern achievements of scientific-technical progress.

A feeling of pride leads to labor heroism, such as that demonstrated by the collective of many thousands of workers on the power project in their tireless creative searching. It is here on the shores of the Vakhsh River that the competition of cooperative workers, the "Workers' Relay", was born. The basis of this competition rests upon the principle "from mutual aspirations to mutual assistance". This new form of socialist competition was highly praised by L.I. Brezhnev and has become the property of many Soviet labor collectives.

The "Workers' Relay" has not only joined the workers of various sectors into a unified chain of mutual pledges aimed at achieving the best final result. In the course of the competition the builders and installers of the Nurekskaya GES developed a strong working friendship with the collectives of the Uralelektrotyzhmash /Ural Electronic and Heavy Machine Building/ Production Association imeni V.I. Lenin, the Khar'kov Turbine Plant imeni S.M Kirov, the Zaporozhtransformator /Zaporozh'e Transformer Building/ Production Association imeni V.I. Lenin, the Leningrad Scientific-Production Association Elektroapparat /Electrical equipment/, the Chekhov Gidrostal'konstruktsiya /hydrosteel structures/ Plant, the Minsk Truck Plant and other Soviet enterprises.

The competing brigades exchanged letters and issues of newspapers from which they learned how the other was doing. When they came to add up the results of the competition, the delegation members were welcome guests not only in the collectives of the competing brigades, but also

in the families of their friends. When L.I. Brezhnev visited the GES in 1970, his valued advice and instructions and his warm greetings in connection with the startup of the units and the completion of the construction of the station inspired the builders of Nurek to work diligently. This helped to put the GES into operation at full capacity in 1979, one year ahead of schedule. Because of this in the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan nearly 15 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power will be produced in the Tajik SSR. Some of the electricity is being used in the Tajik national economy and some will be transferred to the unified power system of Central Asia, which is taking a more visible place in the unified power system of the Soviet Union.

The primary users of Nurek's electricity are the key construction projects in the complex - the Tajik aluminum plant and the Yavan electrochemical plant.

The new aluminum plant will be unique due to the basically new solution of several engineering and technological problems for obtaining "winged metal". We are speaking about the use in production of burnt anodes. This progressive method not only provides a six percent savings in electric power but also yields a particularly pure metal. Machine downtime is reduced and high production standards are ensured. There is a significant easing in working conditions: the shops make extensive use of mechanization and automation. They have created an efficient system for cleaning waste, which sharply reduces pollution of the environment.

The burnt anode shop is in fact an entire plant. The equipping of the shop has been completed. Several electrolysis buildings are already operating at full capacity. This year the Tajik aluminum plant will provide the Soviet Union with many thousands of tons of "winged metal" of the very highest quality.

The Yavan electrochemical plant is being equipped rapidly. When it is put into operation, it will result in a further rise in Tajikistan's chemical industry. The enterprise will specialize in the production of such products as hypochlorite of calcium, bleaching powder, khladony(?) and chemical preparations for agricultural croplands. The Yavan electrochemical plant is already turning out the first product; shipments bearing the enterprise's name are going to many other republics.

Other large projects are also being built, which together comprise important parts of the South Tajik territorial-production complex. They will play a substantial role in the conversion of southern Tajikistan.

In the city of Tursunzad they are building a large porcelain plant. New railroad lines and highways are being built, which will more closely bind the different economic regions of the complex and of Tajikistan and the other republics of the Soviet Union.

The South Tajik territorial-production complex will promote the further industrialization of Tajikistan and thereby its growth in contributing to strengthening the economic and defense power of the Soviet

Union. At the same time it will make it possible to solve several important socio-economic problems. For example, additional labor resources will be brought into the national economy and employment of women will be increased in public production, which is a crucial matter for Tajikistan.

It is difficult to overestimate the role that the South Tajik territorial-production complex plays in accomplishing the program to further improve agriculture in the republic, in the light of the requirements of the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The water of the Nurek sea will irrigate the Dangarinskaya steppe. Nearly 80,000 hectares of land will be assimilated. Work is already underway on the tunnel beneath the Vakhsh mountain range.

Increasing the production of agricultural commodities will lead to the need to develop the food processing industry. Estimates indicate that it will be necessary to modernize existing cotton gins in the south and to build several new cotton gins and light and food industry enterprises.

The builders of the South Tajik territorial-production complex are deeply aware of their responsibility and role in fulfilling the grandiose plans for the development of both Tajikistan and the entire USSR. And they are filled with determination to maintain in the future high work rates and to tirelessly raise the quality of their work. At the construction sites and in the enterprise shops socialist competition is well underway to fulfill planned assignments ahead of schedule. All workers are participating in this patriotic movement.

A great deal of ideological and educational work, aimed at further raising the political and labor activity of the masses, at ensuring a subsequent growth in labor productivity and overfulfilling planned assignments and socialist pledges, is being carried out in the labor collectives. Once again we must remember the war veterans, who are the active assistants to the Party organizations and the ardent propagandists of all that is new and advanced. They share their labor experience and war stories with the young people and teach the new generation to love their country and to be totally dedicated to the ideas of the Leninist Party. The war veterans and young men who have passed through the army school of courage and progressive maturity are doing an important military-patriotic job in the cities and schools of Tajikistan.

At every construction site, apart from the primary organizations of the USSR DOSAAF, points for the military training of young people have been organized. These points have study halls, classrooms for military technical training and civil defense. The courses are taught by former officers and non-commissioned officers under the supervision of the local military registration and enlistment offices.

Meetings between the young people and former front-line soldiers and labor veterans are frequently organized at the enterprises and organizations of the South Tajik territorial-production complex. There are also frequent solemn send-offs for those being inducted into the Soviet

armed forces. While they are on active duty, the Komsomol organizations and shop and brigade collectives in which they worked keep in touch with them. A great majority of the soldiers return to their original enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes upon completion of their active duty. They are then included in the military-patriotic work.

All of this promotes the creation of strong, harmonious collectives, which are capable of solving complicated tasks. And each year brings more and more such problems. After the Nurekskaya GES and the chemical and non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises are built in Southern Tajikistan, other large industrial enterprises will develop. New transportation arteries will be created. New kolkhozes and sovkhozes will spring up in the regenerated lands. The construction of the Rogunskaya GES with a capacity of 3.6 million kilowats has already gotten underway. The height of the dam will reach 335 meters and the total volume of the reservoir will be in excess of 13 cubic kilometers.

With the formation of the South Tajik territorial-production complex, the national economy of the Tajik SSR is receiving a powerful, truly unprecedented boost. Perceiving the Party's plans as its vital concern and seeing in them a new manifestation of Lenin's wise policy and tireless concern for the development of Tajikistan's production forces and for raising the peoples' standard of living, the Tajik people express their deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and to that outstanding activist of the present, the true follower of Lenin, an ardent fighter for the peace and happiness of people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Tajikistan extensively and solemnly celebrated the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the 35th anniversary of Victory in the Great Fatherland War and is actively preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements. The workers of the Tajik SSR, just as all Soviet people, were most enthusiastic over the decisions of the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech that Comrade Brezhnev gave at the plenum.

The brightest dreams of the people are coming true. Everything that the Party conceived is becoming a reality. And the communists and workers of Tajikistan have taken close to their hearts, as management to action, the instructions that came from the tribune of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee - cautiously approach everything positive in your work, while taking a critical look at omissions and shortcomings in the practice of economic management and in Party life.

A decisive raising of efficiency in public production and of work quality requires a persistent struggle for high productivity of all enterprises based on speeding up scientific-technical progress, the more complete use of production capacities, labor, material and financial resources, and also further strengthening of labor and state discipline and a zealous attitude toward every working minute. These are the goals of Tajikistan's workers. They have started a socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and are now marking each day

with new labor successes, while ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for 1980 and for the Tenth Five-Year Plan on the whole.

The workers of the cities and villages of Tajikistan, just as all Soviet people, will further multiply their contribution to strengthening and the flourishing of their socialist nation. The formation of the South Tajik territorial-production complex, which will continue in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, will ensure the achievement of new heights in the economic, social and cultural development of the Tajik SSR. And this ultimately will be one more step forward along that great path, along which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is confidently and steadily leading our people.

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IRRIGATION PLANS FOR UZBEKISTAN DESERT LANDS DESCRIBED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Abdullajan Turdiqulav, people's deputy for Sirdarya oblast and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Meqnatabad Rayon Soviet: "Treasure Chest in the Middle of the Desert"]

[Text] Our Meqnatabad region, organized on the initiative of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, is a young region with a variety of subordinate oblasts. It has a shining future. A year has passed since the Meqnatabad region appeared on the map of the Uzbekistan Republic. During that time 30,000 cubic meters of housing have been built for desert irrigators, 23 versts of new roads have been laid down and many public buildings and cultural establishments have come into being. Construction and public service work are being carried out swiftly.

Our area is, by and large, devoted to cotton raising. At this time cattle raising is being promoted as grain farming is developed and the feed base strengthened, and a vegetable and fruit growing base is being established in the oblasts for large-scale gardening, viticulture and the like. With this goal in mind many new fields are being irrigated and put into agricultural production. In just this year some 5000 hectares have been put into production. With the aim of improving water supply, 100 versts of conduits have been constructed, 110 kilometers of ditches dug and 453 versts of drainage installed. In short, our desert irrigators, through hard work and technical power, have bent to their wills deserts and waste lands formerly considered worthless, but capable of providing great economic yields for the people's economy if mastered.

We have begun the fight in the desert boldly and have achieved something for the expenditure of large amounts of state funds. But what has this return been? It must be said that the selfless collectives of our sovkhozes have turned the desert into a treasure chest. One example: whereas only 4,000 tons of cotton were raised in existing cotton fields prior to the organization of the region, a year later, in 1980, the amount of cotton produced exceeded 21,500 tons and all plans and socialist obligations were fulfilled ahead of time.

In resolutions of the October (1980) plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in the general statements and conclusions presented in the program speech by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of

the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, we see also the creative labors of our desert irrigators. Upon this basis future plans will be drawn up, and after critical examination of the achievements of the 10th Five-Year Plan we will specifically determine the tasks that must be performed during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Labor resources are small in our region. Because of this we must devote special attention to complex mechanization of cotton harvesting. Experience has shown that, since all cotton crops grown under our conditions cannot be worked by hand, it is possible and necessary to harvest to the last boll with the help of the "Blue Ships." As a result of this and other favorable conditions, cotton varieties are improving, fields are being fertilized and ploughed early, and it is becoming possible to create land for superior harvests in future years. The experiences of the sovkhozes imeni Strana Sovetov and Dzerjinskiy, which succeeded in reaping 4,000-4,200 tons of cotton the first year, are total proof of this. We will organize schools of superior experience on this basis.

The workers of our region have been criticizing the resolutions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee's XVIII Plenum, and have been making decisions on important general rules for their own operations. On this basis large-scale measures will be planned and put into effect. During 1981, the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, another 5,000 hectares will be mastered, and by the end of the Five-Year Plan 40,000 hectares of sown area will have been created.

Fertility is poor in our enterprises. We must increase it and achieve the levels of areas with high yields. We must take advantage of all possibilities for achieving this. Under our conditions it is of the utmost importance to carry out autumn ploughing swiftly and well. Depending on how early we accomplish this, friability of the soil is correspondingly increased as is the amount of moisture collected in the soil due to winter rains. Taking the conditions into account, we have put all tractor operators to work plowing all the fields and we have been plowing deeply more than 10 percent of the general cotton fields a day. Before plowing, minerals and organic fertilizers are applied to the fields according to agrotechnical requirements. Leading tractor drivers plow 8-10 hectares a day. Daily and five day schedules are established for all tractor drivers and enterprise chiefs and specialists have control over their fulfillment. Expanding competition, the application of the achievements of leading workers to production is encouraged. By the first half of December we will have plowed 100 percent of all fields.

Improvement of land reclamation, in particular, good quality washing of soil, is an important precondition for obtaining high cotton yields. In our region, 70 percent of the fields have had the soil washed once and 30 percent twice. With this goal in mind irrigation structures must be put into order. Irrigators have been selected for each enterprise and daily norms have been planned. During December this work will also be up to requirements. Technical maintenance has started and is accelerating more and more. All conditions promoting the productive work of maintenance personnel have been created.

Plans for sowing of autumn grains, alfalfa and other crops are being carried out successfully. The task right now is to turn plant material into food, to irrigate where it is possible, and intensify the struggle against agricultural pests.

We are, in fact, accomplishing this. The skill of our cadres is being raised as they are instructed in mechanization schools and courses. Intensifying competition in honor of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 20th Congress of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, we show complete readiness to grow 25,000 tons of cotton during the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and increase procurement of milk, meat, wool, eggs and other products. We are honoring the good name of the desert irrigators with great labor victories.

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MANY PROBLEMS WITH BREAD SUPPLY IN BAKU REVIEWED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by A. Naumov: "Bread for Supper -- Why Is There No Bread in Many Baku Stores at Peak Shopping Hours?"]

[Text] The concept of "peak" hours seems to have arisen in the urban transportation system, but it quickly spread to all the other service spheres. Trade in the city of Baku is no exception. It is during these peak hours, from 1700 to 2000, that stores sell the largest quantities of goods. This is when lines form and the need for widespread implementation of fast, progressive methods of service becomes most apparent. At first glance, however, this does not seem to apply to bread; it comes in discrete units and can be distributed quickly. In fact, it disappears from the shelves and racks so fast that the chief complaint heard in the peak hours is: there is no bread.

It is easy to find out that the complaints are justified; you only have to travel around the city at these hours. But why does the shortage occur?

According to information from Bakkhlebtorg [Baku Bread Trade Organization] we learn that 280-300 tons of bread is sold in Baku each day. The overall plan for sale of bread is overfulfilled. Interruptions in supply of bread products to the store are caused by significant violations of the delivery schedule.

Thus, there is no shortage. Sooner or later, but mostly later, the customer gets the bread. But of course, this is not a satisfactory answer. Like dinnerware, bread is needed at suppertime, not anytime. But why is the schedule violated?

First let us look at the objective factors. The city is steadily growing, and the demand is increasing accordingly. But the enterprises of Azkhlebprom [Azerbaijan Bread Industry] have not been modernized for a long time and it is increasingly hard for them to satisfy trade demands. The vehicles of the transportation office are greatly overworked during the peak hours. For these three hours the enterprises and special vehicles must work at their maximum level. The slightest problem will derail them.

There are plenty of problems. To begin with, the schedule itself is flawed; some of the stores have been left out of it. But they have to receive bread.

Therefore, for this reason alone it is inevitable that products will have to be produced and trips made beyond the plan.

In the first six months of 1980 about 100 tons of bread and bread products were rejected for poor quality and returned to the suppliers. This means that the vehicles, despite already being overworked, are forced to make "empty" runs. In addition, the time spent clarifying relations between receiving clerks and the store manager also have to be classed as unproductive expenditures.

Serious complaints are made about the plant dispatching service. Of course, the dispatcher has a hard job. But every mistake made by a dispatcher means empty counters in the stores and more trips for receiving clerks and vehicles. This is the kind of mixup that ultimately causes the planned supply process to become a chaotic "hole-plugging" effort.

More flagrant, deliberate violations are also possible during the peak hours, when stores are calling to the plants and asking for bread. Akper Bagirov, receiving clerk at Bread Plant No 4, had bad luck: store No 188 rejected a batch of slightly burned bread. According to the rules, it is supposed to be returned to the plant where the defective goods are turned in and a new batch issued. But Bagirov thought this took too long, so he showed initiative... by changing the destination number in the invoice and, with no difficulty, rerouting the bread to another store, No 141, where they paid no attention to its quality.

In this case the plant avoided one claim for replacement. But even if the defective goods find a market, this cannot help the enterprise. Moral losses are the beginning of material losses. No resounding phrases about the need to struggle to improve the quality of products will overcome the plant employees' conviction, confirmed in practice, that the stores sell everything.

Unfortunately, during the peak hours that is often exactly what happens. The truck carrying still-warm bread pulls up to a store full of impatient customers. They take the bread quickly, regardless of quality. And if the store manager acts on principle, the offended dispatchers punish him for his obstinacy in their own way.

The same store No 188 rejected a batch of products from the Baking-Yeast Combine (against whom trade workers have an especially large number of complaints). On the next day the combine's bread delivery to the store was 300 kilograms short and then for a whole week it kept deliveries at 50 percent of schedule. The situation was not straightened out until the city trade organization stepped in and took strong measures. But the main victims were the customers!

Let us look at the schedule from a different vantage point. It presupposes that the bread will be baked, delivered to the stores, and sold in a fairly short period of time. But the enterprises of Azkhlebprom work on two and three shifts. The question suggests itself: Why not deliver an adequate amount of bread to the stores ahead of time?

It is not a bad idea in principle. In most cases, however, there is nowhere to which the bread can be delivered. Only 63 of the 155 stores of Bakkhlebtorg fully meet sanitary norms, and 92 of them (38 portable wood kiosks) are in fact

not suited for receiving, storing, and selling bread. Many of them do not have running water, plumbing, and heating systems.

There are various ways to solve the problem. One way is to build new stores; this is fairly difficult if we consider that they would have to be built in old, built-up areas. Another way, proposed by the managers of Bakkhlebtorg, is to redistribute already existing trade floor space; in many cases this is also hard to do in practice. But it is obvious that the construction of new, streamlined bread stores cannot be postponed indefinitely.

Another question deserves attention. Bakkhlebtorg only serves the four rayons in central Baku: imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, Narimanovskiy, Nasiminskiy, and Oktyabr'skiy. The other bread selling organizations are the raysmeshtorgi [possibly rayon mixed trade enterprises], the Azneft' [Azerbaijan Petroleum] workers supply administration, and the workers supply division of the Azerbaijan Railroad. It is especially difficult to plan supply under such conditions. When there is no bread in Shaumyanovskiy Rayon in the evening, people take the metro to Narimanovskiy Rayon. When the workers supply division closes one of its stores for repairs the number of customers at Bakkhlebtorg increases. Because each of the bread selling organizations operates and makes decisions independently, without coordinating with its neighbors, breakdowns in supply are inevitable. It is perfectly obvious that coordination of plans and orders is essential in such a case. And it would be much more convenient to accomplish it by concentrating bread trade in one place.

Nonetheless, the main thing is still the question of relations between industry and trade. The conflict between the dispatchers at the Baking-Yeast Combine and store No 188 already gives some idea of the situation. But the conflicts are not limited to this. The trade people are not satisfied by the condition of the trays in which the products are delivered, but industry tries to excuse itself because of the difficulty of steaming and drying them. To clerks the importance of the appearance of bread products is obvious, but workers at the bread plant are only concerned with weight. Fifteen stores of Bakkhlebtorg have organized active study of consumer demand, but Azkhlebprom is in no hurry to use the resulting information. The baking industry and the stores, however, have the same job: to satisfy public demand as fully and well as possible. This requires the closest possible working ties and full mutual understanding.

Bakkhlebtorg has been seeking such contacts in recent months. Representatives of the bread plants have been invited to consumer conferences held in all four of the rayons served by the trade organization. Although it not particularly enjoyable to listen to criticism of the quality of your products, Azkhlepron has admitted that these meetings were useful. Joint meetings of employees of industry and trade are being held. At one of them there was a very thorough discussion of the quality of work by the dispatcher service. Representatives of Bakkhlebtorg are now permanently stationed at the bread plants. But no concrete results have been seen yet from these contacts and meetings. The representatives of the trade organization, for example, in reality are duplicating the work of the plant dispatchers, whereas it would have been possible to agree upon a preliminary (before dispatching to the stores) check of the quality of output, which would immediately reduce the number of empty runs by the trucks. Moreover, such monitoring would force the plant workers to straighten things out.

In his speech at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored the necessity of industry depending strictly on trade, on the consumer. Today, when the subject is bread, the Baku consumer is dissatisfied. The point of the complaint can be put succinctly: timely delivery, quality, assortment. We should recall that some very sharp words were spoken on this subject at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Behind each of these complaints is a whole series of problems, and until they are solved there is no question of providing outstanding service to the people of Baku. These problems must be solved now. They must be solved by combined efforts, in the interests of the consumers.

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DEBATE ON UZBEK HISTORICAL NOVEL CONTINUES

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Adalat Zainiddinava: "Historical Fact and Fictional Character"]

[Text] This year in Moscow, under the auspices of the USSR Writer's Union, a critical discussion of the Uzbek historical novel was held. During the critical discussion, major representatives of Soviet literature, writers and literary critics expressed their views and reflections on the novels "Ulugh-bek khazinasi" (Ulugh-bek's Treasury), "Me'mar" (The Architect) and "Yulduzli tunlar" (Starry Nights).

It is wonderful that the Uzbek historical novel has come to be discussed in detail in this way. This discussion indicates that the genre of the Uzbek historical novel has matured and achieved great successes. This shows again that, at this time, this genre and its successful examples are playing an important role in raising the level of Soviet literature.

It is well known that literature and art always develop according to the needs of life and of the age. Looking at the problem in this way, it is possible to evaluate properly the increased attention given to historical themes in Uzbek literature. A work of art, whatever contemporary theme or historical subject it is devoted to, has man as its central focus. For this reason the faithful writer always gives form to real events through his characters, and by revealing the essence of people's complicated inward emotions, psychology and world views.

Fictional characters and historical reality are two very different conceptions, but in a work of art both must always be unified and form a whole. Just as they are in life, fictional characters must always appear in unity in artistic works.

Forming the basis of the work of Adil Yaqubav are the last months of the reign of Ulugh-bek. Through his examination of these last months the author reveals the nature and decline of the Temurid dynasty, and the roots of the tragedy of the ruler Ulugh-bek. However, the writer devotes his main emphasis and draws the reader's attention to what are, after all, complicated times, to an age of intense struggle, to the fate of Ulugh-bek and his struggle to preserve the pearls of science of his apprentices. The author interprets the other major characters in the novel in terms of this intense struggle which is historical fact.

There is the stamp of reality on Mirza Ulugh-bek's meeting with Ali Qushi in Qoksaray, and on events brought about through their warm relationship, on episodes connected with Mirza Ulugh-bek's preparation for war against Abdullatif, the imprisonment of the ruler in Qoksaray, the clash with the clergy and with Abdullatif, the departure from Samarkand in the dark of night and on similar episodes and scenes.

The main character of the novel is Mirza Ulugh-bek. Almost all of the chapters of the work develop in terms of his character and his conflict with his times.

Ulugh-bek was the cultured ruler of the Temurids. He understood life well. He thought to put an end to ignorance and narrow-mindedness through science and by the power of education, and for this reason he also lived by the principle that "it is the throne, above all, that must take responsibility for learning." The acts of Ulugh-bek completely supported his great principle. But times change. Time and the age destroyed his ideals. His own son raised the sword and led an army against him. There was now another Temurid prince other than Ulugh-bek. Along with all his other troubles Ulugh-bek now had to prepare for war and devote all his attention to destroying his enemy, even if that enemy was his own son. However, how could "the leader of the astronomers, who had revealed the secrets of the universe through penetrating thought that comprehended the cosmological science and discovered new stars" set about such things easily? The author, in explaining this, begins to emphasize certain very important facets of Ulugh-bek's character. As a consequence, the fate of Ulugh-bek's spiritual treasury, and the hero's relationship to it, i.e., the relationships of teacher and apprentice, father and child, loyalty to a teacher, scientific honesty, duty and honor before a parent, love and anxiety for a child, in short, the proper way of life, become the central problem of the novel and all events and conflicts between characters within it unite around this ideological pivot.

"Me'mar" is the first major novel devoted to Central Asian architecture. In the novel the hard conditions and difficult life of master architects and craftsmen find their artistic expression.

The architect Najmiddin Bukhariy is the hero of the novel. Najmiddin Bukhariy lives with a sacred goal. His highest aim is to build beautiful buildings for the state and construct medreses. This characteristic of the hero is in the background of the author's work from beginning to end.

Mirmuqsin presents the character of his hero in a fully developed form in his work. Up until the arrest of Nizamiddin, the character of Najmiddin Bukhariy shows no change before our eyes. Najmiddin Bukhariy's relationship to authority is also simple. This peculiarity of the architect finds clear expression in the "Ravach sayli" chapter of the novel.

In Najmiddin Bukhariy's attitude there is the passivity of the subject. The Temurids devoted attention to culture. It was as if they saw an eternal throne in that. Although Najmiddin Bukhariy is angered by the hard life of the common

working people,the exploitation of them by the upper classes and unworthy acts and oppression of villains such as Ahmad Chalabiy and his like, it causes no change in his consciousness. The situation does not make clear to him the internal inadequacies of the feudal system. The character of the architect, however, and his world-view, change completely through the impact of events and through the influence of Nizamiddin, Zulfiqar Shashiy, the master Qavam and other figures. In particular, the arrest of Nizamiddin permits him to see more clearly the justices and injustices of the system. He now understands life in a way that he could not conceive of before.

In the novel, changes in Najmiddin Bukhariy's character take place in connection with real events. The system completely destroys the architect's view that he "had found the right way to live." His only son, Qarailan, is executed because of the machinations of spys such as Aqmad Chalabiy. His respect for the rulers turns into hate. In Najmiddin Bukhariy's consciousness vengeful feelings seethe against the feudal system and its representatives. The author vividly depicts the tension in his hero through his speech, actions and condition.

In the work, the decisive role of external conditions in character development finds clear expression. The author logically develops the actions of his hero from the first pages until the end of the novel. The troubles heaped upon him, the fate of his son, create changes in Najmiddin Bukhariy's character. But these tragedies fail to crush his ideals. The episodes in which the architect's departure from Herat is described are very important from this point of view. The architect, who thought to build buildings for the sultanate, for the Temurids, now understands that he works for the people, for future generations.

An historical novel can never just copy from historical sources or scientific works. The writer must some how alter historical facts for a higher artistic purpose, and reveal the facts through his characters.

P. Qadirav's examination of Babir Mirza's complicated fate proves the truth of this. The author evaluates without idealization the historical acts of Babir Mirza, the general, statesman, talented writer and acquaintance of cultural, literary and scientific personalities. In the novel previously advanced general concepts are primarily treated in terms of characters such as Babir Mirza, Qasimbek, lady Khanzada, Qutlugh Nigarkhanim, the architect Mulla Faliddin, Tahir and Rabiya.

The nature of the novel "Yulduzli tunlar" is also such that the author uses in his work each characterization or the ideological-political, moral or social context of each concrete historical event of one kind or another in his presentation. In other words, the author attempts to embody the positive and negative tendencies of an age only through the fates of his characters, their consciousness, their intellectual and spiritual experiences. To achieve this he turns his basic attention to the development of Babir's character.

At the essence of each character is a real situation. The real creator rev the social essence and individual peculiarities of a character by pitting his

heroes against real situations and tests. The creator, in describing situations, passes over the unimportant and emphasizes character development. P. Qadirav's novel, from beginning to end, above all in the creation of the character of Babir Mirza, follows this principle absolutely.

As P. Qadirav creates the character of his hero in the first chapters of the novel it is obvious that he is adhering to such a principle. He describes the events taking place before the eyes of this hero. He draws attention to the changes taking place in the hero's consciousness due to their influence. We may take the way in which the Darveshgav incident is described in the work as an example. In this incident, Babir, who has just been crowned, comes face to face with the terrible character of the system. What kind of an effect does this circumstance leave behind on the mind of the hero? The author, through this disgusting characterization of the system, gives the first indication of the psychological changes in Babir Mirza.

In his novel, P. Qadirav introduces many episodes which reveal the inner laws of the social system and in this way draws attention to the basic tempering of his hero's character. The author's skill is such that he describes typical characters in terms of typical events. He skillfully and artistically expresses the dialectical relationships between character and event.

Character creation is a very important problem of literature and a greater meaning must be breathed into each character. Otherwise a character will lack aesthetic value. The issues of deep honor for humanitarianism, pleasing to us today, for the cultural legacy of the past and preservation and passing on of this legacy from generation to generation find clear reflection in the characters of "Ulugh-bek khazinasi," "Me'mar" and "Yulduzli tunlar."

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BOOK ON LITHUANIAN SOCIOLINGUISTICS STRESSES ROLE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 9, Sep 80 signed to press 22 Sep 80 pp 89-92

[Review by A. Baskakov, doctor of philological sciences, and Ya. Trifonovas, candidate of philological sciences, of the book "Problems of Sociolinguistics. Issues of Lithuanian Linguistics," (in Lithuanian), Vol XXIX, Vilnius, Mokslas, 1979: "The Role of Language in Contemporary Society"]

[Text] The current state and developmental prospects of the science of linguistics involve the steadily growing significance of the Marxist interpretation of such key linguistic problems as the essence of language as a social phenomenon and the social nature of language. This is a result of the intensive development observed recently in studies of sociolinguistics which, of course, covers all aspects of the impact of society on language and the role of language in society and its influence on social development. Thus, it is one of the cornerstones of the general theory of language.

The subject matter of sociolinguistic studies in Lithuania was outlined in general features at the February 1978 scientific conference held at the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR under the title "Problems of Sociolinguistics and the Lithuanian Language." The collection of articles under review is taken from material presented at this conference.

The first article in the book is "The Current State of Sociolinguistics in the USSR and Current Problems of the Development of the Linguistic Life of Soviet Society" by Professor Yu. Desheriyev, chairman of the scientific council on the problem "Patterns of Development of National Languages in Connection with Development of Socialist Nations" of the division of literature and language of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The article investigates key problems of the development of the linguistic life of the USSR and describes the two primary socially caused trends in the linguistic development of our country: (1) the trend toward free functioning and development of the literary languages of the Soviet peoples and (2) the trend toward broad use of national language-Russian bilingualism, which is the principal type of bilingualism in all the republics of our country.

Speaking of the first trend, the author stresses that "despite the statements of various Sovietologists and pseudoscientists concerning the

assimilation of the languages and cultures of the peoples of the USSR, the literary languages of the Soviet peoples have never before been at the high level of development where they are today" (p 8). This applies fully to the Lithuanian language, which has undergone unprecedented functional and internal structural development during the Soviet age.

Analyzing the second trend, Professor Desheriyev devotes primary attention to investigation of the principal type of bilingualism in the USSR, national language-Russian bilingualism. The socially determined broad application of such bilingualism has resulted in growth of the role of the Russian language in the life of the peoples of the USSR and in the shaping and development of a mature socialist society. At the same time the author urges that adequate attention be given to other types of bilingualism, specifically Russian-Lithuanian bilingualism which promotes mastery of the Lithuanian language by representatives of various peoples living permanently in Lithuania.

The broad distribution of the Russian language, which is the chief means of communication in the collective production and sociopolitical activities and scientific and cultural life of the Soviet people, has made it the generally recognized language of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, a language that strengthens the unity and solidarity of our society.

This distribution predetermines the large role that the Russian language plays in the difficult and complex process of evening out the level of socioeconomic, political, and cultural development of the peoples of our country, who formerly differed in levels of development, in the process of the interaction and mutual enrichment of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, and in the creation and universal propagation of the unified socialist culture of the Soviet people. The author emphasizes here the fundamental difference, noted earlier by Academician V. Vinogradov, between the influence of the Russian language on the other languages of the peoples of our country before the revolution and in the Soviet age. At the present time the "desire of Soviet people to master the Russian language is a result of the objective rules of development of Soviet society and meets a vital need of all the peoples of our country" (p 12). This desire is seen especially vividly under conditions of a mature socialist society where the "processes of shaping models of a new type of communication appropriate to the goals of further development of a new historic community of people, the Soviet people" is going forward intensively (p 13). National language-Russian bilingualism is expected to play a key role in the functioning of such models. The steady growth in such bilingualism is one of the expressions of the democratic nature of Soviet nationality policy.

In concluding his survey of the problems of sociolinguistic research the author singles out the development of a general theory of social linguistics as one of the key problems. In addition he points out the importance of other sociolinguistic problems which have been dealt with by such major Soviet scientists as I. Beloded, F. Filin, R. Budagoz, G. Stepanov, I. Protchenko, O. Akhmanova, V. Kostomarov, and others who are studying various issues of the linguistic life of the peoples of our country and foreign countries.

The article entitled "Timely Sociolinguistic Problems of the Linguistic Life of the Lithuanian SSR" by V. Mikhal'chenko, senior scientific associate at the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences USSR and candidate of philological sciences, is devoted to a description of the most important areas of sociolinguistic study of the linguistic life of the Lithuanian SSR, determining timely issues of the functional development of the Lithuanian language, identification of possible ways to study them, and comprehending the theoretical and practical importance of solving them.

The author believes areas of sociolinguistic research of the linguistic life of Lithuania are: (1) studying the questions of the functioning and development of the national language; (2) investigation of the main trends in the functioning and distribution of the Russian language in the republic as the language of communication between nationalities (p 20).

V. Mikhal'chenko identifies two paths of functional development of the Lithuanian language in Soviet days: the appearance of new spheres of use (the national cinema and television) and a significant expansion of traditional spheres of use of Lithuanian(office work, education, and printing). He considers the latter to be the chief path of development (p 22). Having noted the intensification of interest in studying the general trends of linguistic development and the problem of correspondence between the rate and trends of setting linguistic norms in the current phase, the author uses concrete examples of work by Lithuanian linguists to establish linguistic norms in order to demonstrate the necessity of considering social factors when exercising a conscious social influence on the development of the Lithuanian language and the significance of analyzing linguistic changes in a setting of social development.

In discussing the problem of the impact of the scientific-technical revolution on the functional development of the Lithuanian language, the author identifies two basic principles of development of scientific-technical terminology in the pre-Soviet period (maximum use of the resources of the the popular language and supplementing Lithuanian terminology with foreign borrowings) which have continued to develop in the current age when the "political and economic community of Soviet peoples led to maximum correspondence among the terminological vocabularies of the languages of the peoples of the USSR. This is a particular manifestation of a general pattern of linguistic interaction" (p 24). The specific features of the formation of Lithuanian national terminology are the reduction in direct foreign borrowings, the intensification of the stimulating role of the Russian language activating the internal resources of the Lithuanian language, and the growing internationalization of the terminological vocabulary. Attention is focused on the timeliness of specific problems of sophisticated speech in the native and second language which are characteristic of particular regions of the republic with mixed ethnic composition where "there is a greater social need for a good knowledge of a second language, as well as the possibility of reduced speech sophistication owing to the active functioning of two or several languages" (p 27). Another one of the most timely problems is studying the functioning and interaction of the dialects of different languages in Lithuania and the impact of the Lithuanian language and Lithuanian socialist culture on formation of the language and culture of Lithuanian emigres.

The importance of the second area of sociolinguistic study of the principal trends in the functioning and distribution of the language of internationality communication, the Russian language, in Lithuania is substantiated by one of the most important sociolinguistic rules of its functioning, which reflects the voluntary, large-scale, and accelerated spread of this language as a result of the social significance of Russian as the language of the unity and solidarity of socialist nations. The great social significance of the principal type of bilingualism, national language-Russian bilingualism, followed from this. This type of bilingualism develops chiefly in schools, which are its main source of propagation. The author substantiates the need to raise the level of Russian teaching in school with the results of concrete observations. He sees the solution to this problem in joining the efforts of various specialists (teachers, psychologists, and linguists) to study different aspects of the question.

In the author's opinion, a comparative grammar of the two components of national language-Russian bilingualism, which would permit consideration of the specific features of the native language and could play an important part in creating the linguistic bases for study of the Russian language in a national school.

The need to develop rigorous, scientifically substantiated Lithuanian sociolinguistic terminology is noted.

In the article "Development of Research on the Subject 'The Russian Language as a Means of Internationality Communication' in Philological Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and National Republics," candidate of philological sciences V. Ivanova writes about organizational measures and practical work going forward in this area. After noting a number of shortcomings in this work (inadequate attention to practical works, issues of concrete aid to secondary and higher educational institutions, and the distribution of the Russian language among the adult population of the Union republics), the author focuses attention on working out the major, timely problems of development of the Russian language as a means of internationality communication and on bolstering practical assistance to the pedagogical institutes of the national republics in improving the teaching of the Russian language at national secondary and higher educational institutions. The article "Some Pedagogical and Sociolinguistic Aspects of Studying Several Languages in Secondary School" by doctor of pedagogical sciences V. Shyarnas, head of the sector of Russian language and literature of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogy of the Ministry of Education of the Lithuanian SSR, is devoted to solving the problem of coordinated, self-sufficient, and deliberately differentiated school multilingualism, the necessity for which is demonstrated by a number of theoretical propositions and experimental facts (the theory of identical elements present in the Indoeuropean languages studied in school, characteristics of the interaction of these languages in the educational process, and data from experimental studies). Solving this problem requires a study of such matters as preparation of a functional comparative grammar, identifying the nucleus of the Lithuanian language, comparative description of the Lithuanian, Russian, and foreign languages, compiling a Lithuanian associative dictionary, and others. With a wealth of factual material the author presents a detailed investigation of the key factors that influence coordinated study of several languages.

Success in forming deliberately differentiated bilingualism and multilingualism in school, according to the author, is determined by the combined, collective efforts of theoreticians and practitioners and specialists in Russian, Lithuanian, and other languages.

The articles by teachers of the Shyaulyay Pedagogical Institute imeni K. Preykshas N. Merkene (who is now a graduate student at the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) and Yu. Korsakas investigate the distribution of the social functions of the Russian and Lithuanian languages in different spheres of secondary and higher education. Whereas the first author limits herself to a statement of the problems linked to the functioning and teaching of Russian in the higher educational sphere, the second article presents a more detailed investigation of a specific indicator of the degree of mastery of Russian in the secondary stage of education: the real or reproductive Russian language vocabulary of Lithuanian secondary students. The volume of this vocabulary (about 8,000 words) is, in the author's opinion, adequate for fluent communication and continuation of study at the higher educational level. On the basis of statistical analysis of linguistic data and a sociolinguistic interpretation of them the author comes to the conclusion that the "topical reproductive vocabulary of Lithuanian secondary students has a clearly marked Russian conversational character" (p 47), which "most of the population, including the young people of Soviet Lithuania, have mastered" (p 50).

The article by M. Sivitskene, docent in the department of Russian language at Vilnius State University imeni V. Kapsukas, is devoted to an analysis of bilingualism among the rural Russian population of Lithuania. The author establishes the origin of Russian-national language, in particular Russian-Lithuanian bilingualism, as a result of the historical development of our country.

Teachers in the department of English philology at the state university, in their articles, investigate such particular issues as the role of the phatic (contact-making) function of speech in the communication process whose various forms of manifestation are evaluated as a way of expressing individual and social culture (L. Drazdauskene) and the impact of extralinguistic and linguistic factors on the use of ancient words in the contact version of the Lithuanian language of immigrants to North America. These factors reveal two opposed trends toward change in use: activation (broadening) and retardation (reduction) of the use of words from the actual language spoken by the Lithuanian emigrants during the period of emigration (L. Pazhushis). The article "A Few Remarks on the History of the Lithuanian Vocabulary of the 16th-17th Centuries" by Professor Z. Zinkyavichyus of the department of Lithuanian language at the university, analyzes the processes of formation of Lithuanian religious terminology in writings from the 16th-17th centuries. These processes show two opposing trends in development of the Lithuanian written language (a spontaneous desire to formulate a unified, monolithic written language and attempts to create two such languages, one for Lithuania proper and one for the former Zhemaytiys Principality).

Several articles by associates at the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR are devoted to studies of questions of the social causality of particular levels of Lithuanian

language, in particular the lexical level (the articles by V. Vitkauskas and V. Simonaytite); determining the linguistic and social ratio of codification and norm-setting that guarantees success in work to raise the sophistication of Lithuanian speech and normalize the Lithuanian language (the article by P. Knyukshty); study of the sociolinguistic status of Lithuanian urban conversational speech, which requires thorough investigation of the processes of shaping the value orientation of society relative to the form of language used (the article by A. Grumadene); the problem of the formation of Lithuanian scientific-technical terminology (the articles by A. Kaulakene, S. Keynis, and K. Gayvyanis); clarification of the origin of certain old Lithuanian social terms using the techniques of retrospective sociolinguistics (the article by Yu. Karatseyus).

The final items in the collection are the survey of sociolinguistic research on the Lithuanian language prepared by candidate of philological sciences S. Karalyunas, head of the sociolinguistics group at the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature of the Academy of Science and Lithuanian SSR, and Professor Z. Zinkyavichyus' review of the large two-volume work by Polish Baltic scholar C. Kudzinowski, a professor at Poznan University. The work is a vocabulary-index of the language of one of the most significant ancient Lithuanian writings, "Pestile Daukshi," published by Mikaloyus Dauksha in 1599.

This long-awaited book is the first major publication devoted to investigation of sociolinguistic problems in Lithuanian linguistics. There is no doubt that it will be useful not just to scientific researchers working in this particular sphere of linguistics, but to all who are interested in the problems of contemporary linguistic development.

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